President Lincoln's Famous Claudestine Journey. In the first volume of Benson J. Losing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War in America," is to be found the following, which purports to be "Mr. Lincoln's account of his clandestine journey " from Philadel-phia to Washington, in February 1861. The version will attract attention, as it differs essentially from any yet seen or heard by the

Southern people "MR, LINCOLN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CLANDES-TINE JOURNEY.

"While in Washington city, early in December, 1861, the writer called on the President with Isanc N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held, (in the White House), whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington monument. At the request of the writer the President related the circumstances of his clandestine journey be-

tween Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows: "I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Judd, a warm and personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and found there Mr. Pinkerton, a skillful police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there,-Pinkerton informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination; the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made engagements to visit Harrisonburg and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. Judd for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburg. as I had at other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place, (then Baltimore,) I should feel safe, and go on,

When I was making my way back to my room through crowds of people, I met Frederick Seward. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and General Scott, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore had discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of Pinkerton's movements. I now believed such a

plot to be in existance. "The next morning I raised the flag over Independence Hall, and then went on to Harrisburg with Mr. Sumner, Major (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lamon and others. There I met the Legislature and people. dined, and waited until the time appointed for me to leave. In the meantime Mr. Judd had so secured the telegraph that no communication could pass to Baltimore and give the conspirators knowledge of a change in

my plans.
"In New York, some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room. Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat that I had with me, and putting the soft hat in pocket. I walked out of the house at a back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man. Sumner and Hunter wished to accompany me. I said no; you are known, and your presence might betray me. I will only take Lamon (now Marshal of the Destrict), whom nobody knew, and Mr. Judd. Summer and Hunter felt hurt.

"We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from Pinkerton (who had returned to Baltimore), that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made, in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburg, I arrived in Washington."

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA,-The following letter has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., May 18, 1866. Major General Wager Swayne, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Rejugees and Abandoned Lands, Montgomery:

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the alarming increase of destitution and actual want of food which have been reported to this department from the various portions of the State, and the daily cry for bread, I despatched a few days since M. H. Cruikshanks, Esq., commissioner, to provide for the destitute, (then in the mountain districts.) to return to the seat of government and report in detail the true condition of the country .-Since his return I have conferred much with him, and also derived reliable information from various other sources.

I regret much (from correct information) to be compelled to state that notwithstanding the very liberal aid now being rendered by the General Government through your department, and the various contributions made by individual charities, with all that can be done through the State's crippled finances, the supplies are now entirely inadequate to the real destitution and actual want of food.

I cannot consistently ask you to supply the entire deficiency; were I to do so and you grant the request it would be a draft upon the liberality of the Government apparently unreasonable. Yet we can't very well circumscribe the bounds of starving necessity for bread on which to maintain life.

Without entering into the causes which have produced this frightful and heartrending amount of destitution, hunger, and in some cases of starvation in Alabama, I have no hesitation in saying there are not less than one hundred thousand widows, orphans, old men, and women, and men disabled by the late war, who are to-day real objects of charity, suffering for food.

In the exercise of your wise discretion it is for you, my dear general, to determine whether or not the supplies of provisions now furnished by the Government shall be increased, without which I am persuaded there must be much suffering. If you can't consistantly do more, an increase of 5,000 rations per day will do incalculable good.

I have the honor to be, yours, very truly, R. M. PATTON.

Governor of Alabama. A PRIZE CONUNDRUM, -A leather medal having been offered for the worst possible conundrum, the prize was unhesitatingly awarded to the following, selected from several hundreds sent in:

"Why is rascality like the breast of a fowl?"
"Because it is a piece of chicane." The little tax of one per cent. upon every box of matches netted the government \$1. 500,000 last year. According to that estimate, 150,000,000 bunches or boxes matches must have been used in this country during the year, or five bunches, equal to five hunnatches, for every man, woman and

Tri-Weckly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, - JUNE 5, 1866.

M :. Howa rd's Amendment. Mr. Howard's amendment, and refused to must be greatly worsted. amend it. The probability is it passed the

and in an "unmistakably" loyal garb. The President completed his work, and it was The Congress hesitates to admit them. The should admit "unpardoned rebels," or permembers who can take this oath, and not only this, but many who are at the head of as the President does; and which further provides that certain office-holders in the States, who were conspicuous and active in the rebellion, shall be excluded, not from the right to vote, but from the privilege of holding office unless two-thirds of the Congress shall grant them that privilege. Such is the the exception that the President deprecates, as we do, any further amendments to the Constitution until the recently insurgent be removed from office by the Convention, States are represented in Congress.

We repeat our preference for, and our de-

would accept Mr. Howard's plan as the next best we can get. If we go further we shall fare worse. So far as office-holding is conway. The great point is to restore the State | doned rebels " are as loyal as the President to the Union, without regard to office-holders or any thing else of that character. We have no fears that the Congress would not deal in the most liberal spirit with the truly loval men of the Southern States. It would remove the pressure " from the true men The truth is, such gentlemen as Graham, The above is a specimen of the manner in ee, Winston, Eaton, Turner, Coleman, Kerr. McLean, Biggs, Vance, and others who might be named, ought not to expect office at a time like this. It is highly immodest, to say the least, in Gov. Graham and Mr. Stephens, with their ultra latter-day war record, to expect to step out of the darkness of "Confederate" despotism into the full effulgence of the national glory, to sit side by side with loyal Senators, with an effrontery, perhaps, equal to that with which they seconded Mr. Davis in his wicked, wretched, pernicious, cruel and most calamitous course. Nor ought the loyal men at home to be afflicted at this time by such men in office. "For they afflict thy heritage, O Lord."-Psal. xcv. Let them stand aside for a season. at least, while those who honestly labored and suffered to save the country from their ruinous counsels, are permitted to step forward and perform the great work of restoration. This is demanded not only by the respect which these gentlemen owe to themhonesty and modesty. Never, before the modesty, and such prurient, ill-timed, persistent desire for place.

The Sentinel is still rebellious. It calls us It talks about its "rights," Its "rights" are in the keeping of the conqueror. It does silence and hope," We want the best terms we can get, but we are for the Union "at all among us are, we are proud of it. By threatening the government, by talking spurned when it rebelled, and by assuming to dictate terms of restoration, the Sentine not only violates the spirit of the "amnesty oath" which its Editors took, but it exhibits no more sense or reason than a defendant would against whom judgment had been entered and execution issued, who should quarrel with the Sheriff, and command him but when forced into it we are not apt to not to sell his property. It is our opinion strike heedlessly or lightly. Onr neighbor that neither wisdom nor loyalty will expire | says: with the Sentinel.

The Convention.

and Monday will be found in our columns following in its course. If that paper will

Constitution and Bill of Rights of the State | sels to them to "eat more dirt," and assume, on its second reading, after some amend-

a committee of the Convention to Washing- them. They are beneath our contempt." ton, to confer with the President and Congress on the subject of restoration, made a report, which lies over until to-day.

admirable, eloquent, and national speech of and Gov. Worth did in June, 1865. We Mr. Dick, delivered on Saturday. We ex- stand just where we did then. We shall not pect soon to have the pleasure of laying the change. Our views will prevail, and those speech before our readers in full, as reported of the Sentinel will perish and pass away. by Mr. Farrell of the New York Herald, and revised by Mr. Dick.

commenced its term in the Courthouse in erally "A Calender of Dates for the Christian this City yesterday, his Honor Judge Brooks | Era," by which future and past time can be presiding. Marshal Goodloe is in attendance assisted by his Deputy, John R. Harrison, Esq. The term of the Court will be a brief that are required to guide any person in one, as we learn no grand jury has been search of dates desired to be found. summoned. There will be another term in the fall of the present year.

Instead of reflecting on the delegate from Burke, Mr. Caldwell, for his recent remarks in Convention in relation to the persecution of Union men, the Sentinel ought to thank that gentleman for his general amnesty propesition. We say this for the reason that, although for the present, Union men may suffer more than secessionists, yet in the end The Senate, on Thursday last, considered the latter, from the very nature of things,

The Sentinel persists in the statement that Senate vesterday, and will be concurred in Union men are not persecuted and oppressed in this State. We regret that this statement No paper in the South has been a warmer is not correct. There are at least twenty or a more steady advocate of the President's | delegates in the present Convention who plan than this journal. The gist of this plan will state, of their own personal knowledge, s this: That the insurgent States are still that Union men are being indicted and per-States, entitled to representation and to the recented, while secessionists are shielded and right to determine for themselves the ques protected. Mr. Caldwell, in the speech retion of suffrage; and that as such their rep- ferred to, was even moderate in his statements resentatives shall be admitted when they on this subject, and properly so, as he does present themselves chosen by a loyal people, not wish still further to inflame the public

mind in his part of the State. We learn, from undoubted authority, that then for the Congress to say whether the the excitement was so great in Yancey Counrepresentatives chosen should be admitted. tv. on account of indictments against Union men-federal officers, soldiers and others-President does not say that the Congress | that the militia of that County had to be called out to enable Judge Merrimon to hold sons who cannot take the test oath; and the his Court. We learn that Maj. Rollins, of States, for the most part, refuse to elect the Union army, has been indicted for horse stealing, and that other federal officers have been indicted for murder. David Coleman, affairs in these States go further, and ridi- Esq., an ex-Confederate Colonel, is the Socule and denounce this oath. Congress at licitor for this District; and we learn that length adopts a plan which recognizes the he has carried his persecutions of Union States as States, which provides that repre- men to such an extent as to provoke the sentation shall be based on voters, thus Judge to tell him publicly that he must leaving the question of suffrage to the States, | change his course. The Union men of the mountain Counties have submitted to these persecutions as long as they intend to. It is not to be expected that loyal Union men will submit to an attempt to make their devotion to the government odious, while those who sought to destroy that government are screened from punishment. If the sum and substance of the two plans, with facts be as we have heard them stated in relation to the conduct of Mr. Solicitor Coleman, we do not hesitate to say he ought to

Such are some of the fruits of the adminstration of Gov. Worth. Mr. Coleman is an ardent Worth man. So are all the rebels votion to the President's plan; but, if that and traitors in the mountain Counties who plan cannot be carried out as an entirety, we are aiding Mr. Coleman in these persecutions of Union men. But what better can be expeeted when Gov. Worth sets the example by proscribing Union men in his appointments to office, speaks disrespectfully of a cerned, that does not amount to much any law of Congress, and declares that "unpar-

The Tennessee Legislature.

It is a remarkable met, says the Jackson (Tennessee) Whig, that all those venomous reptiles that have crawled into the Legislaare, and now emitting their slime upon the people, were hid in holes and mountains most of the South as rapidly as neight be expe- of the time during the war. The old he viper dient or safe. Surely, surely the great mass crawled into Smoky mountain and hid himof the people would not suffer by the exclusively whilst the little ones secreted themselves sion for a time of certain classes from office! in swamps and caves until moss grew green on their backs.

Stephens, Bragg, the Ransoms, Hoke, Fere-which the unconditional Union men are spoken of by the Jeff Davis radical press. Those who were true to the Union during the rebellion, whether they fled the country or remained at home and did what they could for reconciliation and peace, are regarded by thos who are now governing the Southern people precisely as the Jackson Whig regards the "old he viper who crawled into Smoky mountain," and hid himself from rebel ven-

Now, Andrew Johnson was an unconditional Union man, as he is now. He fled the country on account of his Union principles. He did so at the imminent risk of his life,— He was the head "Buffalo" of the rebellion, He was cut off from his home, pursued and shot at among the mountains, and his name was cast out as evil by the rebel leaders and their followers. The following extract from one of his speeches in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1864, is a touching specimen of eloquence: "The following is one of the most truly

eloquent passages ever spoken. It is from a selves, but by justice, consistency, and sound speech addressed by Andrew Johnson, in policy. Our State has been eminent for her April, 1864, to a mass meeting of the people of Knoxville and vicinity: "My countrymen! my heart yearns towards you; and I am one virus of secession was let into their veins, did. of you. I have climbed yonder mountains, any of her public men exhibit such want of rock-ribbed and glowing in sunshine, in whose gorges, in whose caverns your sons, hunted like beasts, have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears. It is not the time for tears, a submissionist because we are ready to take but for blows. I speak of them that I my fit Mr. Howard's plan, if we can do no better .-- your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. My house is among the mountains, and, though it is not far away, I cannot become us, as Senator Call says, to dic- not go to it. It is the place where I met and tate to the government. "Our part is that of loved her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love the mountains? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is to be destroyed f my country in all its length and breadth hazards and to the last extremity." So far is to tremble beneath the oppressor's tread, from being ashamed of this position, as many let the flag, the dear old flag, the last flag, be planted on you rocky heights, and upon it let there be this inscription: 'Here is the about its "rights," which it forfeited and end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man!" ***

Peccavi! Our neighbor of the Sentinel comes forward and cries peccavi! Well, we did not begin "personal abuse." We never begin it,

"Our friends insist that we shall not disturb ourself at the personal abuse of the Standard. We beg them to give themselves The proceedings of this body for Saturday no concern about us. We have no idea of cease its attacks upon the loyalty of our peode-will show itself to be a true Union and The Convention on yesterday, passed the North-Carolina paper-will cease its couneven for the nonce, a little generosity, a little magnanimity, towards its own people, we The committeee on the subject of sending to its attacks upon us, we shall not notice will agree never to allude to it unkindly. As

It is not at all probable that the Sentinel and Standard will agree in politics until the former comes to submit unconditionally to We publish to-day the substance of the the national authority, as both its Editors

A USEFUL TABLE. -- We invite attention to-day to the advertisement of Col. S. D. Poo The Circuit Court of the United States offering to merchants and business men genaccurately determined. The table is simple, and the explanatory remarks appended all

> We cheerfully recommend this Calendar to every business man.

The Fenian Incasion.

The long-threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenians has begun, as already announced in the Standard. The Fenians, under cover of night, crossed from Buffalo, N. Y. at the head of Niagara river, into Canada at 1 past two in the morning of June 1st. A telegram from Buffalo the night of the 1st says :

"The position the invading army occupies at present it as follows : Col. O'Neill, who is in command, is stationed at Negliggen's farm near Fort Erie. With him are the Thirteenth Regiment, of Tennessee, Col. O'Neill; Seventeenth Regiment of Kentucky, Col. Starr; Eighteenth Regiment of Ohio, Col. J. Sewel Seventh Regiment, of Buffalo, Col. Hay, and detachment from Iindiana."

Fort Eric is a village of 200 inhabitants, posite Black Rock, and is entirely un orti-

The following dispatches are later giving accounts of fighting. It will be remembered that the fields of the present contest are historic, for there were fought the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Land.

NEW YORK, June 2. The Fenian intelligence is conflicting. Some reports have them evacuating Fort Erie and dispersing; others, that Niagara river was filled last night with small boats

carrying re-inforcements. Buffalo despatches say that 1,500 British egulars have arrived at the Suspension Bridge, aiming to capture the Fenians, who

vacated their encampment. The U. S. gunboat Michigan is patrolling the river, with orders to sink anything attempting to cross.

Sweeney was here yesterday, but has now one to the scene of action. Gov. Fenton will issue a proclamation, today, it is said, warning citizens not to counance the invaders and that twelve regients of militia will be sent to the border. Twelve hundred Fenians have left here for

TORONTO, CANADA, June 2, 10.30 A. M. This morning a force of volunteers attacked the Fenian encampment near Ridgway, then sighting became general. A number on sides were killed. Result yet un-

BUFFALO, 11. 30 A. M. The English troops occupy Fort Eric. It is not known whether the reported fight Ridgway was with the Fenians who landed yesterday at Fort Erie or with another party,-probably the former.

The report is that the English troops are retreating from Ridgway, but no particulars

Fenian troops are being hurried forward from all parts of the Northern States, with arms and ammunition. It is said that New York City will furnish a quota of 2,500 men; Massachusetts State, 1,500, and so on. The movement appears to be general all along the border, and it is said the Fenians calculate with great certainty that their Irsh friends over the border, together with the French Canadians, will make a general uprising. All the news from the American side is covered with a mist of conflicting

The following is the Canadian news, taken from the Toronto, C. W., papers:

TORONTO June 1, 1866. The following is a synopsis of items pub lished in the evening papers of this city: A large party left Oswego for Toronto by boats. said that this Convention is functus officio. march on Canada. General Napier addressed the troops to-day, telling them they may be engaged in a fight before twenty-four our daty. A spirit of sullen, stubborn achours. The movements of troops in all parts of the province are on an immense scale, but publication of destination is contraband, In case of necessity the militia men will be called out. The force at Erle is under General O'Neill. Sweeny is not there. The Fenians are all young men.

At 4 o'clock the Fenians were within six miles of Chippewa. Everybody expects a behind us, and it is hard to forget, but in battle to-night. They have sentinels posted around their encangment, and it is said their favorite occupation is stealing horses. They are committing no acts of violence upon people who do not resist them. One of the Montreal telegraph company's repairers went to Fort Erie, and they took his tools from him, and he was sent home. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the troops all over the country.

The uprising resembles that of the Amerivolunteer joins the ranks, and many citizens are volunteering. Herse Guards are forming everywhere. The wildest excitement is ap- of secession must be crushed out, or Northparent in all the cities and towns, and Govrnment are confident of an early routing of restoration over prosperity and happiness the Fenians. Large bodies are held in reserve at interior points, to be forwarded west or east, as exigencies may require.

The city press publish extras every hour with most absurd stories of killings and burning by the Fenians, and bulletin boards are crowded with sensation lines.

CLIFTON, C. W. June 1, 1866. Fortyseventh Regiment and three from the good old mother State, and loyalty to the Sixteenth, with a battery of artillery, in all government. He loved North-Carolina betabout 475 men and six guns, have come here | ter than any spot upon which the sunshine by rail and gone to Black Creek the infantry of God ever fell. But we must adopt our by the Erie and Niagara Railroad and the laws to the exigency of the times, inviting Battery by the River Railroad, to attack the labor and capital among us. We will rust Fenian force. The latter has not advanced to death unless we do so. Our waste places more than two miles, being posted at that must be rebuilt, and the hearts of our saddistance from the position seized by it. The force has had time to intrench and is likely strongly posted now. A fight will take place place to-morrow.

are flying before the Fenians.

Head Centre Stephens opposes the movenent. Roberts and Sweeny have left New York City. That place is filled with excite

For further particulars, we refer our readers to latest telegrams.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS .- If the people of the South knew the damage done them by the rabid newspapers which they support, as we know it here, they would very quickly mpel them to change their tone. In a political point of view, the papers are in a large measure responsible for the treatment the Southern States are receiving at the hands of Congress .But they also prevent the South from obtaining those means of development the flow of capital required in her cotton fields, in her manufactories and workshops, by her merchants and traders, by her railroads and steamboat lines, for her public imrovements and the service of the State. They hinder Northern travel and intercourse, and prevent the flow of labor and emigra-They stimulate a malignant spirit in the South, and create a like spirit in the North. They discourage those who are the true friends of the Southern people, and who are laboring to secure them justice. On the other hand, we can see no good end they serve in any direction-political, moral or material. We do not desire a subservient spirit on the part of either the Southern Press or people; but we desire to see the malicious disturbers of the National peace brought to their wits by the force of Southern public sentiment. New York Times.

The above from a moderate Northern journal, is commended to the special attention of the fire-enting presses in this State, with the Sentinel at their head.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF N. C. BONDS AND Courons.—The attention of persons holding salt, &c. But it had become necessary to N. C. bonds and coupons is directed to the notice of Mr. Treasurer Battle, in the Stan- . The abolition of slavery was another test. dard to-day.

Proceedings of the Convention. ADJOURNED SESSION.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1866. Mr. Wright, from the Committee, reported an additional section to the ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining company, recommending its adoption and the passage of the ordinance thus amended.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford reported from the finance committee a resolution to pay the commissioners appointed to prepare the freedmen's code. Mr. Brooks, an ordinance concerning

widows, who have qualified as executrixes to the will and last testament of their husbands. Mr. Moore, from the constitutional committee, reported back the ordinance creating the office of Lieutenant Governor, recommending that its provisions be substantially incorporated in the constitution. Mr. Buxton accepted the substitute repor-

ted from the committee. Mr. Satterthwaite, a resolution allowing compensation to principal clerk of Conven-

Mr. Faircloth, a resolution directing the Secretary of State to have the binding of this Convention executed at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, provided that it can be done as cheaply there as elsewhere. The rules were suspended and the resolution pas-

Mr. McKay, moved to recommit the ordinance to pay certain Provisional Judges to the finance committee. Agreed to.

CALENDAR.

An ordinance concerning the debts of the State bereafter to be contracted and revenue

levied. Postponed. Mr. Moore introduced an ordinance to amend the charters of the Rudisil Gold Mining Company and Union Mining Company. The rules were suspended, an amendment adopted and the ordinance passed its several readings.

A resolution removing the water closet from the capitol was adopted. On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, the resolutions "declaring what has been done and appointing a committee to enquire what

is necessary to be done," were taken up and read a second time. Mr. McDonald moved to amend by making the number of proposed committee seven

instead of five. Agreed to. Mr. Richardson said he would move to lay the resolutions upon the table. That he was opposed to that policy, which longer "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow favoring." He thought we were humiliated enough, without adopting resolutions that sent high-minded, honorable delegates from this Convention to affiliate with Thad. Stevens-that modern Pharaoh, differing only in this from his ancient prototype, that he will neither let this people go or return. He was for preserving the honor and integrity of the Old North State, She was now clothed in sackcloth and ashes, but let us keep her reputation and honor untarnished. He moved to lay the resolu-

tions on the table. Mr. Dick requested that the motion be withdrawn, which was done. He then said these resolutions looked to the accomplishment of the very purpose for which this Convention was assembled—a restoration of North-Carolina to her relations to the federal Union. We shall be recreant to our duty, if we do not accomplish something looking to that purpose. And although it has been Considerable force is at St. Albans ready to he thought unless the action of this Convention interposed North-Carolina would soon be functus officio. We must be up and doing quiescence merely will not do. Our State is upon the verge of rain-her political life suspended. The people expect us to do something, and we must rise and meet the emergency like men and patriots, casting aside all partizan fellings and selfish ambi-

Everything is dark. The bloody past is

order to meet the future we must forcet the past. In the future there is no hope, save in the path of duty. North-Carolina is now theoretically in the Union, practically out of There is a conflict between President Johnson and Congress in relation to this matter. He was with the President-he was for exhibiting his preference by doing that which would strengthen the President's hands. A spirit of stern and stubborn silence upon our part is a weapon in the hands ans when Sumpter was fired upon. Every of his enemies. They say it is the out croppings of a rebellious spirit. Our non-action then is favorable to Congress. This spirit Carolina will never be restored. Upon that depend. By breaking the ties which bound us to the Union, our public credit was swept away, our systems of internal improvement and public schools wrecked, and fifty thousand of our brave soldiers are sleeping in

untimely graves. Our first duty is to cease crimination and recrimination, and re-unite the whole people Six companies of Regulars, three from the upon the broad platform of devotion to our dened people made contented.

Unquestionably North-Carolina is a member of the Union, unless we admit the principle of secession, which has been crushed The effect of the rebellion, therefore, was It is said the non-combatants of Canada only to paralyze our powers as a State. A spirit of genuine loyalty alone can revive those powers. That spirit must be encour-

> The storm has subsided, but still the waves roll, and unless we beware, they will engulph as. He anchored himself by the President, whom he believed to be an instrument in the hands of God for the restoration of harmony. By the assistance of the Southern people we can accomplish this work.

> There were three tests laid down for them First, they must elect unmistakably loyal men to office; second, they must repeal the ordinance of secession, and burying the dead Confederacy, cease to weep over its remains; third, they must abolish slavery.

He held that we were all guilty of the sin

of omission, if not of commission. The mad which she so greatly needs. They prevent spirit of fanaticism had swept all away for the time being. And not until the despotic acts of the Confederate government stung our people into life, did a spirit of submission and returning loyalty to the government of our fathers take hold in their hearts But we were forced to follow the leaders on ! on! to degradation and humiliation. Is it proper, now, that these men should lead in the work of reconstruction? Does any one suppose that the Congress of the United States will receive any man, fresh from the halls of Congress of the so-called Confederate States, or fresh from the field of battle? It is preposterous. Our Congressmen must be unobjectionable, they must be unmistakably loyal. On this point, especially, the South should have manifested no disloyal spirit. As it is Southern Unionism will actually have become a disgracee, if certain men should be allowed to quit the employment of a hostile government and step quietly into the employment of another, after having done all in their power to overturn it.

In relation to the war debt, Mr. Dick said that he favored non-assumption, which meant the payment of that part only for which we had received an equivalent, such as debts for reject it all, and "let the dead past bury its

This had been done in letter, but not in

and personal security. We had rejected his testimony. This should not have been done,

Mr. Ward an ordinance to incor or truth ought to command respect whether | North-Carolina Petroleum and Mining Com

attered by white or black lips. Besides we pany ad white juries and learned judges. He did not fear harm from it. And upon that point | Fayetteville and Florance Railroad company ve had failed to satisfy the Northern mind. He was opposed to negro suffrage, and

rgued at length against it. The Northern people have some objection o us, the speaker continued. They say we o not treat Northern men aright. There is Some truth and some excuse. There are bad Northern men and good Northern men. The afternoon sessions after to-day, commencing ood ones, he was always glad to welcome. at 4 o'clock. He always gave them a cordial welcome; out when he met bad ones, he preferred his humiliation and poverty to their insolence | Fleury.

nd arrogance. As to honors to the confederate dead, the Northern people could and would not object o that, if accompanied with feelings of additional section 27th, to the bill of rights,

He desired a return to the government of is forefathers, a reunion of the affections and interests of our people, that the grand march | tered without sale, denial or injury." f American civilization might scatter its reasures at every threshold, securing liberty and happiness to every human being in all | dier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in our borders. In order to do this we must any house without consent of the owner; nor foster the old fashioned ideas of American in time of war, but in the manner prescribed iberty and American patriotism. Then will by law," which was adopted.

this Union have become one and inseparable. Mr. Richardson in reply said he was loth stitution involving the basis of representathere were so many more abler gentlemen present, he being a new and inexperienced ember. He had been an adherent to the American Union up to May 20th, 1861, and ad lingered under the folds of the old flag Convention of May, 1861, of which the honorable gentleman from Guilford, Mr. Dick, was a member, sundered the ties which bound our State to the Union of our fath-Then he gave in his allegiance to the Confederacy and stood by it, until its disas- | firmation that he is constitutionally qualified rous failure. Since then he had labored for to take his seat." restoration and the return of harmonious relations with the general government. He was as anxious for harmony as any one, but his knowledge and belief." Adopted. we had heard this specious plea before. Har-

that and secure harmony of action, and we would soon be readmitted to representation | Johnston moved to strike out the words "by in Congress. But where do we stand to one-fifth of the members present," This see day ? A prodigal at the door of our father | tion requires as reported, one-fifth of memnied admission. Let us, therefore, maintain our honor and integrity, and not stoop to kiss the toe of any political despot as the

price of admission. I disapprove of these resolutions the more so as to abolish the Council of State. The strongly because they call upon us to affili- amendment was adopted. ate with Thaddeus Stevens. Let us abide where we are, and remain in our present condition, obeying the laws, and if necessary, I sue writs of election to supply vacancies in would remain in this territorial condition Legislature, whenever that body is not in

I have never been a secessionist, nor a partizan, notwithstanding the insinuations of the honorable gentleman aimed at me. I words "or above," and insert "at least."regret that the sentiments he has enunciated | Adopted. to-day are calculated to engender partizan measures only as will receive the hearty as- stead of five for Governor of the State. sent and concurrence of every honorable and high minded man.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, said we were here to restore the Union. There was evidently a difficulty. So far as North-Carolina was concerned he desired to remove it. Con- cle IV, except section 3 and 4 of the said gress will never send to us, let us go to them. article. Ordered to be printed. Let us re-

cognize our condition. Can the Convention lower itself by appointing a delegation to wait on the Presilent, his Cabinet and Congress? Some have said so. We are the soveregn power in North-Carolina, yet we appointed a delegation to wait upon the Governor. Did we word "law" in line 11, thus abolishing the lower our dignity then? No, sir, but this false plea of dignity has been used before.— It hurried us on to ruin. We were too dignified to treat for peace. We would not seek peace because our dignity forbade us. Conquently we were overtaken by subjugation, and now when we strive to get the best terms for ourselves we can, this specious plea of dignity is interposed. It is too late to cherish such feelings, which arise from deepseated hostility to the general government. Let us hold up the hands of the President, He is our friend. That party here which favored the "do-nothing policy" were not his friends. If we obeyed their voice, it would hand down the name of this Convention to infamy.

Mr. McDonald further continued his able argument, but our limited space prevents us from giving it in toto, which we regret. Mr. Richardson in reply said that what he had uttered was spoken in no spirit of dis-

union or hostility to the best interest of North-Carolina. He thought no good could result from the adoption of the resolutions, and he moved to lay them on the table. The House refused to do so, by a vote of

Yeas-Messrs, Brickell, Caldwell of Guilford, Clark, Conigland, Faircloth, Ferebee, Furches, Love of Jackson, Mebane, Norfleet, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Richardson, Russell, Spencer of Hyde, Walkup, Winburne, Winston and Wright—20.

NAYS-Messes, Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, Barrow, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Ellis, Faulkner, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love of Chatham, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Moore, McIvor, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Moore of Chatham, Patterson, Polk, Rumley, Rush, Satterthwaite, Settle, Sloan, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren, Willey and Wil-

Mr. Polk moved to refer to a committee of seven for revisal, which after some debate, on the part of Messsrs Clark and Conigland, who favored the motion, it was agreed to .-The following is the committee: Messrs McDonald of Moore, McGehee, Boyden, Polk, Thompson, Buxton and N. A. McLean, The Convention then adjourned.

MONDAY, June 4, 1866.

Mr. McGehee, from the committee in federal relations to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. McDonald discussed on Saturday last, reported the following substitute WHEREAS, The people of the State of North Carolina have manifested their loyalty to the general government by promptly adopting such measures as were deemed necessary to restore their relations to that government, to wit: "an ordinance declarng null and void the ordinance of secession; "an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North-Carolina;" "an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all public debts, created and incurred in aid of the rebellion;" which said ordinances have become a part of the organic law of the State; and WHEREAS, The relations of the State to

the General Government have not yet been fully recognized; and WHEREAS, The people of the State do ardently desire that whatever obstacles are still

Be it, therefore, resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President of this Convention to proceed to Washington, and confer with the authorites of the General Government, and report the results of

in the way may be removed:

their conference to this

early day. Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved that the ordi meeting adjourned.

spirit. We should have at once accorded nance reported by himself on Saturday from the negro the civil rights of property, liberty the Committee in relation to the office of Landau from the civil rights of property, liberty the Committee in relation to the office of Lt.

Mr. Ward an ordinance to incorporate the

Mr. McRae an ordinance to enable the

to establish a National Bank in the town of Fapetteville. Refered to select committee on currency. On motion of Mr, Smith an ordinance in relation to the passage of fish in the waters

of North-Carolina was ordered to be printed

Mr. Wright a report from the finance con mittee an ordinance for the relisf of T. D.

The consideration of the Constitution was resumed, when Mr. Phillips moved an amendment as an

eyalty to the government. We must all re- The amendment was adopted, providing that tember that love begets love, hate begets "all courts shall be open, and every person for injury done him in his lands, goods, per son or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice admini-Mr. Phillips an amendment as section 28

to the bill of rights, providing that "no sal-The consideration of that part of the Con-

o consume the time of the Convention when | tion, under the Legislature department, was postponed, when Section 13, was read and passed.

To Section 14, Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved an amendment that "the style of the nets and laws shall be. Be it enacted by the Genis long as he was allowed to do so. But the eral Assembly of the State of North-Carolina as follows:" which was adopted. Mr. Moore then moved as an additional

> section after section 14, to be section 15, that "each member of the General Assembly before taking his seat shall take an oath or at-Mr. Buxton moved to amend the amend

ment by adding the words "to the best of The yeas and nays were demanded and nony! we had been told to do this and do the resolution was adopted, year 88, navs 11. On the reading of section 22, Mr. Smith of

we knock, but are repulsed. We are de- bers present shall consent before the year and nays can be called. Not agreed to. Mr. Buxton moved to amend section 24th. by inserting the word "Comptroller." Lost Mr. Phillips moved to amend section 24.

> To section 19, Mr. Ferebee moved an amendment authorizing the Governor to issession. Agreed to. Mr. Phillips moved to strike out of section

> 2, article 3 of the reported Constitution, the

Mr. Logan an amendment to same section feelings. And in conclusion I say, let us re- requiring a qualification of ten years resiturn to the Union by the adoption of such | dence immediately preceding the election in-The yeas and nays were demanded, and

resulted as follows: yeas 33, nays 62. Mr. Logan moved to strike out the word 'five" and insert "ten." Lost. Mr. Moore of Wake, a substitute for arti-

Article IV, in relation to the judiciary wa informally passed over. On motion of Mr. Moore of Wake, first section of article IV was amended by striking out after the word "and" in its stead.

Article VIII, being read, Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, moved to strike out all after the power of Constitutional amendment by the Legislature.

After some further consideration of the article and amendment, they were informally passed over. Anjourned.

MR. B. F. MOORE

DESIRES TO TENDER HIS THANKS TO HIS old freedmen and freedwomen, Elie, Isaac, and wife, and to his servants Sciplo and Elisa, and others, who promptly attended on Friday night last, when they thought his premises were in danger from fire. Also, to all other persons who manifested a disposition to aid him on the sion referred to.

MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. GOLDSBORO, N. C. May 27th 1866 FROM THE REPORT AND ALCOHOLD DATION of the Military Board, consisting of

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, who visited the South for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, having left in the minds of the colored people in this County the impression that the Burcau was about to be withdrawn, a meeting was subsequently called on the 25th inst., in the Colored Baptist Church. On motion of Mr. A. H. Galloway, Mr. A. J. Denton was called to the Chair, Walker elected as Secretary. The Chairman theu stated, in a noble manner, the object of the meeting, when a committee of five, consisting of Messrs, M. E. Walker, H. W. Martin, H. Suggs, C. C. Best and J. E. O'Hara, was chosen to draw up an address to the Congress of the Enited States, and to petition for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau or some similar protection, antil such time as we shall be recognized as men and allowed the rights and privileges of treemen

and thus be made able to protect ourselves as all men have a right to do. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. A. II. Galloway, who endeavored to impress on the minds of the people the importance and responsi-bilities of Liberty, and exhorting them ever to be faithful to their trust. The committee then brought in the following

address: To the Honorable Congress of the United States. The visit recently paid our town by Generals Steedman and Fullerton has left the impression that the protection now offered by the Freed men's Bureau to the colored people is about to be withdrawn, and we will thus be left to seek justice in the civil Courts.

We earnestly protest against such a course, and ask that you will hear some of our reasons why it should not be adopted. From a life-long experi ence as the slaves of the men who now administe he laws, we cannot convince ourselves that equa ustice will be meted out to us by them, but or he contrary, we have in a year's experience of freedom every reason to believe that without the shall not be permitted to live even in peace, an our condition thus become really wo when we were slaves and did not expect justice. We have no malice toward, our former masters whom we have served long and faithfully, and assonly that protection which will enable us to live in peace and quiet, toiling as we have always done

until such time as we are recognized as men, and thus made able to protect ourselves as all met Many white persons are not less ignorant that our-elves, and are greatly prejudiced. They have not forgotten nor forgiven the humble part we took in the war for the defence of the Union, where we periled our lives often in aiding and protecting escaping Union prisoners when seek ing their own lives, and when without promise of

pay, except in our own approving conscience, we shared with them our last mouthful of bread. For the plain duty of shouldering the musket in defence of the flag we have always loved, we ask no praise. But the world can never know the sufferings we have endured without a murmur

that we should become free and recognized We ask that the protecting influence of the Freedmen's Bureau be continued, in order that the young ladies now teaching our children may be induced to remain and continue their labors for which we owe them a debt of gratitude w know not how to pay, and that the same influence be felt by our own school here, now in a flourish ing condition, supported and taught by ourselves. In conclusion we desire to express our sincere

thanks to the Honorable members of your nobl body, who have ever been watchful for the welfare of us as a people, and for the protection at alleviation of much suffering, which has been ex tended to us by your noble influence and exam-ple, and pray that the God of Israel will continue to bless, gunsal, protect and enable you to battle for the rights of the oppressed. ALLEN JOHNSON DENTON, Chimn.

MARCH EDWARD WALKER, Secretary.
In behalf of the people said address was received and adopted, and the Secretary empowered to Convention at an forward it on to Washington. then taken up to defray the expense, and the